British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 741.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1840. [Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*. And with this number (Heaven be praised) concludes the blockade.

The following was posted at the Commercial Room on Thursday last.

"*Buenos Ayres, October* 29, 1840.

"Gentlemen,

"I have to acquaint you that a Convention was signed this day by their Excellencies Don Felipe Arana, on the part of the Argentine Confederation, and Vice-Admiral Baron de Mackau, on the part of France, by which the long differences between the two countries have been happily brought to a close.

"Admiral de Mackau has informed me, that when the ratification of the above Convention has been notified to him by the Buenos Ayrean Government, he will expedite the necessary orders for raising the blockade.

"I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "J. H. MANDEVILLE."

"To the Committee of British Merchants, Buenos Ayres."

"Copy—Thomas Duguid, Chairman."

Occurrences since our last respecting the negotiation between this Government and Admiral Mackau.

24th inst. Nothing new.

25th. "The Commission" accompanied as heretofore went on board the French brig of war Boulonnaise, at half-past 11 a. m., and after a conference of nearly 3 hours with Admiral Mackau, returned to shore. The government coach not being in waiting, Señores Arana and Lahitte and Col. Rodriguez, had to return to their residence on foot.

26th. Nothing new.

27th. "The Commission," &c., again went to the Boulonnaise and conferred with the Admiral for 3 hours. On the breaking up of the conference the French brig of war Cassard sailed for Montevideo by signal from the Boulonnaise. The French schooner of war Josephine came to the inner roads at sun down, and sent a boat to shore, the officer of which delivered a despatch to the Adjutant of the Port.—The schooner and boat displayed the flag of this Republic in addition to their own.

28th. Nothing new.

29th. "The Commission," &c., met the Admiral on board the Boulonnaise at mid-day. The conference lasted three hours. At its close the French brig of war Cuirassier sailed for Montevideo by signal from the Boulonnaise. Considerable anxiety prevailed on shore, as it was pretty well ascertained that this would be the decisive day, and although a favourable result was anticipated, yet some had their misgivings. When the gentlemen composing the Committee left the government boat, the crew thereof commenced cheering, this was well understood and was answered from the shore. The news that a Convention had been signed was soon known, congratulations took place, fire works were discharged in front of the Port-office, a piquet of the corps of Sereños which was on the beach, presented arms as the government carriage which conveyed the Commission passed, the carriage was followed by a number of horsemen and people on foot, who loudly cheered' the washerwomen joined in the shout and planted federal flags on their washing ground, rockets were discharged in various parts of the town, music traversed the streets, and all was joy and congratulation. In the midst of the jubilee, Doña Manuela, daughter of H. E. the Governor, passed the Alameda in a carriage drawn by six horses on her return from the 'encampment.' She was accompanied by several ladies in her own carriage and in one which followed. The Alameda had a number of lady visiters during the afternoon.

Col. Antonio Toll accompanied "the Commission" this day, the boat however was steered by Major Antonio Bonifacio.

30th. Nothing new.

The Boulonnaise was at anchor in the inner roads all the week with the flag of this Republic at fore. The boat conveying the Commission to and fro, had invariably the flag of France at her bow. The schooner Josephine, with flag of this Republic at fore, came into the inner roads on 24th, 25th and 28th inst., and took off French passengers to the outer roads.

The Weather during the greater part of the week has been warm. Thermometer in all the week 62 to 76. Locusts have made their appearance this week—brought hither by the northerly and westerly winds.

H. B. M's ship Rose on her arrival on Wednesday last, saluted the flag of Admiral Mackau with 15 guns, and the broad pendant of Commodore Ridgely with 13, which were returned by the Alcmene and Decator with a like number.

A figure attired in sky blue jacket and trousers and cocked hat, was suspended near the market place on Tuesday last, and burnt the same evening amidst discharges of rockets and other fire works. A crowd of people attended and a band of music. The figure was meant for Lavalle, and had in each hand a written paper, one of which cited all persons who had any demands upon him, to be speedy in making them; he being about to depart for the other world. A fire balloon was let off during these proceedings.

Official Documents.

Partido de Moron, October 25, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence, And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Governor of the Province,

To the Delegate Governor.

Excellent Sir,

The glorious arms of Liberty continue triumphant. The Province liberated from the recreant Lavalle and his miserable slaves, maintains its ardent martial attitude. The ringleader invader who dared insanely to defy its courage, was hurled from its territory overwhelmed with dread and terror. In his panic struck flight to the North of the city of Santa Fé, he has rendered his horses useless and spread dismay among his ranks. An advanced army stationed on the river Santo Tomé, in the vicinity of that city, by a series of glorious triumphs threatens him with exemplary chastisement.

On the 19th inst., a division of the recreant Lavalle, was pursued, lanced and cut to pieces up to the very fortifications in the suburbs of Santa Fé.

The odious unitarian ringleaders Valdez, Villalva, Galindes and Orona, have with their lives expiated their crimes; not one belonging to these hordes has escaped.

No insurrection in the towns; no defection in the army, nor in the numerous tribes of Indians, have tarnished so much honor, and so much glory. The tried loyalty of the Province and of its intrepid warriors is one of its proudest boasts.

This army, that of the vanguard, that in the Province of Entre-Rios, and all the strong divisions stationed at divers points, are inflamed with the most lively and heroic enthusiasm.—The whole Province in arms presents itself covered with glory to the view of the World.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Head-quarters, Coronda, Oct. 21, 1840.

The Governor of Santa Fé,

To H. E. Brigadier, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the affairs of Peace, War and Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

If the 19th inst. be not conspicuous for a great battle and a splendid victory; it has according to the annexed despatch been a day of triumph over the ferocious sacrilegious recreant unitarians, encamped in the vicinity of the Capital (Santa Fé).

These infamous deserters of the hallowed cause of the American Continent were surprised and cut to pieces even in the very streets of the Capital; the traitor Ciriaco Yacas, having got away naked, according to the information received from various persons who escaped from the city, and who all assert that the enemy had more than 100 killed and a number wounded.

The insolent odious unitarians have received a terrible and eloquent lesson, of what brave men can do, who sustain a just cause, the sacred rights of the country, and fight for its liberty against vile and miserable slaves, blind instruments of tyranny.

This distinguished triumph must produce beneficial results and cause terror to the traitor unitarians, exciting more and more the fervent enthusiasm and patriotism of our brave fellows.

I therefore congratulate Y. E. and recommend to your consideration the brave Lieut. Col. Jacinto Andrade, and the officers and troops of his division.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Juan Pablo Lopez.

Estancia de Maciel, October 21, 1840.

The General of the Vanguard,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé, General Juan Pablo Lopez.

I have just received from Lieut. Col. Jacinto Andrade a despatch, of which the annexed is a copy. Permit me to congratulate Y. E. in my own name and in that of the brave division under my command, on the glorious victory obtained over the odious recreant unitarians, headed by the unnatural criminal Lavalle.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Angel Pacheco.

The despatch from Lieut. Col. Andrade, is dated Paso de Miura 20th inst., and states that he proceeded towards Santa Fé with 500 men full of enthusiasm, and marched all night notwithstanding the heavy rain, and that early on the morning of the 19th he attacked and routed the enemy who were stationed at the quintas in the vicinity of the city, with the loss of 60 and odd soldiers left dead on the field of battle, as also Major Tomas Miño, Ensign Pedro Cantero (native of Cordova), and two officers names unknown. Twenty prisoners were taken, some arms, 1500 horses, the greater part useless, and 600 head of cattle. These advantages were gained without any other loss on the part of the victors than 3 soldiers wounded.

Lieut. Col. Andrade, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of his officers and men; stating that they had followed up their enemy the execrable traitor unitarians, and lanced them even in the very streets of the capital.—He adds that according to the account rendered by the prisoners, the enemy's force in the town of Santa Fé was about 800 men.

The Gaceta of 26th inst., contains the despatch of General Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios, relative to the actions at Sauce Grande and the Diamante on 16th and 21st July. It is dated Head-quarters on the Diamante July 27th, 1840, and addressed to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic.

The same paper also contains a despatch dated Concepcion del Uruguay July 29th, 1840, from General Justo José de Urquiza to General Echague, relative to the defeat of the Oriental chief Nuñez.

Having in other numbers given the particulars of the above-mentioned actions, we shall only now state that General Echague estimates Lavalle's force in the action at Sauce Grande at 2800 men of all arms, of which he lost in the action about 800 men, whilst the victors had only 25 killed (including 4 officers) and 45 wounded. One hundred prisoners were also made, several of whom belonged to the foreign legion (Basques) serving with Lavalle.

In the affair at the Diamante, the embarkation of Lavalle's troops was protected by a battery which they had thrown up consisting of a carronade (12 pounder) and three French guns, which however they abandoned to the victors after some discharges, which killed an officer and 2 soldiers appertaining to the latter. The retreating party also abandoned stores, &c.

A note dated Cañada de Melequias September 21, 1840, from General Manuel Oribe to General Rosas, annexes a note from General Servando Gomez, dated Rio de Corrientes 12th September, giving an account of the defeat at Vatel on the 8th of that month of the vanguard of the enemy, consisting of 400 men, commanded by Diaz, who lost from 40 to 50 killed, and 30 prisoners including 3 officers—amongst the killed were also 3 officers. The victors had only one soldier killed and one wounded. They took a number of horses.

Goneral Oribe adds, that from the deserters who had come in that afternoon, it was ascertained that since passing the Arroyo del Medio the enemy had lost by desertion more than 400 men.

Buenos Ayres, October 19, 1840.

The President of the Medical Board,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Excellent Sir,

The undersigned has the honor in the name of the Medical Student Don José Gaffarot, to forward to Y. E. a case of superb surgical instruments for the use of the invalids of the army defenders of our sacred Federation, the national honor and the august life of Y. E., who are now bravely fighting the horde of odious and filthy unitarians under the command of their ringleader the assassin and traitor Juan Lavalle.

The donor regrets that not being a Professor, and also from ill health he cannot offer his professional services even to the sacrifice of his life for the welfare of these brave federals who form the invincible shield of this and the other Confederate Provinces. Deign Y. E. to admit this humble oblation.

God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

Justo Garcia Valdez.

Don Luis Acuña, has made a donation of one hundred thousand dollars to the State, viz:—20,000 for the service of the corps of Serenos, and 80,000 for "the war of liberty against the odious unitarian deserter of the hallowed cause of American independence Juan Lavalle."

The government in accepting the above donation, returned thanks in the name of the Confederation and of America.

A communication from H. E. the Governor, dated Partido de Moron, October 19th, 1840, addressed "*Compatriotas Federales,*" was published in the Gaceta of 26th inst. It states that two years have elapsed since the death of his beloved wife Encarnacion. The Hon. Representatives and the public had sympathised in the severe loss he and the country had sustained, for which he should ever feel the deepest gratitude. It was however time that this honorable federal mourning should cease, and in requesting this, he did not mean that the scarlet hat band should be laid aside, used as it is as the martial symbol of Liberty and Glory.—"Let us wear it then (says the communication) until peace be completely re-established in our beloved country as an emblem of the warlike enthusiasm with which we are determined to sustain the Independence, Liberty and dignity of our Confederation and of America.

"How can I express to you the extent of my gratitude and the emotions of my grateful heart? How convey the indefinable feelings of my inmost soul? Heaven will reward you worthy sons of the Argentine Confederation! Receive, my friends, in these my ardent wishes, the proof of my heartfelt gratitude; and the protestation I now make, that for you and your children, for the Liberty and Independence of our Confederation, for its dignity, and that of all the American continent, I am ready to make every sacrifice and encounter every anxiety.

"Juan Manuel de Rosas."

An intercepted letter dated San Pedro 14th September, 1840, signed Salvador M. del Carril, addressed to General Juan Lavalle, was published in the Gaceta of 26th inst. It states that San Pedro was evacuated that day with as much precipitation and disorder as if Rosas's army was at hand, and that Commandant Camolino had left the place without a single head of cattle for the squadron or the inhabitants who had embarked. That he (Carril) had left Urraco at his post and recommended to his care the poor people who remained at San Pedro,—adding that Iglesias would convey every thing away, and he (Carril) would also have gone, had the French Commander only allowed him the San Martin for convoy.

From the 'English Chronicle,' August 4.

The violent tone of the French ministerial press is still maintained, but we cannot avoid remarking that each day seems to diminish its intensity. The *Constitutionnel*, which commenced with short and pithy denunciations, almost amounting to a declaration of war, now resorts to long, tedious articles, in which strong efforts to appear dignified are made, but which, to a close observer, show that the martial spirit of the French Minister is fast evaporating. M. Thiers wants to persuade himself and the world, that the respectability of France is untouched, and that whether she brings the "*perfide Albion*" to account for her alleged treachery, or remains in a state of *isolément* before Europe, her national honour receives no stain. M. Thiers begins to perceive his actual situation, and it is evident that he already repents the precipitation with which he commanded the menacing tone his journals assumed, or which, more properly speaking, he reduced into writing with his own hand. He now sees that it is not with England alone that he has to account, but with Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the three other parties to the convention; and he hesitates before he hurls a general defiance to all Europe. Why that consideration did not occur to him before one is at a loss to know; but it is, though late, satisfactory to find that the question is viewed in its true light, and that the whole responsibility is not to fall upon one country.

Whether the decision of the conference be wise or foolish is another matter, which need not for the moment be examined; but in either case the position of England *vis-a-vis de* France is the same; she is only one of four powers, all of whom are equally responsible. As we have already shown, France has herself only to blame for the state of *isolément* which touches her pride so closely; because she withdrew from the conference when Admiral Roussin was recalled, and she has now no right to select one of the four powers, and fasten a quarrel upon it. She must make war against the whole, or remain at peace, and we rely too much on the discretion of our neighbours, not to believe that they will prefer the latter alternative.

M. Thiers has called out, by an ordinance in Saturday's *Moniteur*, the reserves of 1836 and 1839, amounting to about 50,000 men, and he has also called for 10,000 seamen, 5 vessels of the line, 13 frigates, and 5 steamers. The 200,000 men which he was to arm without a moment's delay, do not exist as yet, even on paper; as to his naval preparations, it will take many months indeed before they are prepared for action. England must regard those bulletins as little artifices to cover the retreating pride of the French Minister, and to soothe the feelings of the nation; but as to war, or the semblance of war, we need not be alarmed. Louis Philip is too wise a man to risk so needless an experiment.

Lord Granville arrived at Paris on Friday night, and his appearance is considered a most pacific symptom, and the funds have rallied from their great depression, which is further adduced as a proof that war is not contemplated by M. Thiers. It is likewise said that Louis Philip has taken a very sly and sure course to ensure general tranquillity, by sending Count Waleski on a private mission to Mehemet Ali, recommending the Pacha to accept the conditions offered by the conference, so that our correspondent, whose opinions we are quoting, calculates that the pacific relations of this country with France are not on this occasion to be interrupted.

A report was spread on Friday night at Paris of the resignation of Lord Palmerston, which had also its effect on the public mind, as, of course, it was done at the instance of M. Thiers. The funds rose 1 per cent. on that report.

We are glad to see that the tone of the Paris press has abated some part of that violence which characterised it for several days. It no longer raises the cry of war, and seems disposed to follow the policy of M. Thiers, who recommends the country to arm and "wait."—Some hope remains that the differences which the French government has been pleased to create between it and the other great powers by withdrawing from the conference, may be settled by diplomacy, and the result of M. Saint Aulaire's mission to Vienna, and of the Count Waleski's secret mission to Mehemet Ali, are anxiously looked for. Perhaps the moderate tone now assumed by the Paris press proceeds in some degree from the lesson taught in our periodicals, who have taken up the question in a common sense and reflective manner. Had we shown equal impatience with our Parisian neighbours, no one could tell what mischief might not have occurred; but, fortunately for both nations, England has displayed as much prudence and moderation as France has exhibited rashness and violence on this occasion.

Our correspondent in the French capital finds that the people are gradually returning to their senses, and if M. Thiers can persuade them that the national dignity has not been soiled, they will acquiesce in whatever may be done. It is not the injury that France ever complains of, but the manner of effecting it; and if Lord Palmerston gives very civil words, as no doubt he will do, and indulges in professions, as no doubt he can, M. Thiers and "La belle France" will return bow for bow, and take it for granted that no evil can arise, because no insult was intended.

Indeed it would puzzle the wisest head to determine what cause France has in reality to complain, or why the affairs of Egypt and Turkey are not to be settled by the conference without wounding its self-love. Has she a right to set up as the champion of Mehemet Ali; or is she to have the exclusive privilege of determining the eastern question? When she chooses to differ from the other powers, is her voice to be more potential than theirs? and is she, composing the glorious minority of one, to be more despotic than the four powers who have voted in the majority. The idea is preposterous, and the more the matter is discussed the more must M. Thiers see that he has put himself out of court.

We have often wondered why France has constituted herself the protectrix of Egypt; and we never could ascertain, even from her statesmen, any reasonable cause. She has less interest in the east than any other European power, yet she is constantly at work, intruding her council and her aid, and offering to fight the battle of the Pacha, whether he will let her or not. If her Algerine possessions were to be disturbed by any arrangement made in the Levant, we could easily perceive that her direct interests were at stake; but as that conquest is not the most remotely affected by the result, why is she so nervous and quarrelsome on the subject? Napoleon wished the possession of

Egypt, because it opened the way to our Indian possessions; and therefore his projects in the east were easily understood. But what, in the name of common sense, can France desire at present, as she has neither trade or possessions in that quarter, nor can ever hope to have?—Surely the trade between Marseilles and Alexandria will remain in full operation, though the limits of Mehemet Ali's dominion in Syria be reduced, and as long as that commerce remains untouched, so long are her interests in the Levant unimpaired. What motive can France have to declare war? Is she to risk the march of a Russian, Prussian, and Austrian army for a third time on Paris—the conquest of Algiers by Great Britain, not to speak of other more disastrous results which respect for the French nation prevents us naming? Our correspondent in the French capital enters into these reflections to meet the arguments that arise daily about him; but he is of opinion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, and that England and France will speedily resume their former friendly or rather neutral footing. We refer to an article subjoined on this subject, take from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, said to be written by M. Thiers.

The article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is long; part of it runs thus—

"France is about to take up arms and levy all the men that the law allows. Should it be requisite to place our army on a war footing, the chambers would be convoked; the Cabinet holds the ordinance of convocation ready for the first danger. In the meantime measures are taken for getting together a large *materiel*, which is always an affair of difficulty and of time. Thus prepared, France will wait, should the powers employ means that France in her dignity and interest cannot admit; she will take the world as witness of her conduct, her loyalty, and of the purity of her motives; she will have her banners blessed by the God who blessed the banners of Fleurus and Austerlitz; she will take up arms in the cause of civilisation, for civilisation is held alike on the banks of the Nile and on those of the Seine. With a good cause and the arms of France, there is some chance of success, for victory followed her banners for 30 years.

* * * * * * *

"Let us get armed, but let us be calm. Do not let us insult the English nation, which has not yet ratified the policy of its ministry: let us not insult their minister, for we should finish by wounding the nation he represents, and which in blaming him, does not forget that he is still an Englishman. Let us get armed, and wait.

"There is a word, a decisive word, which must be calmly but most resolutely said to Europe. Should certain limits be overstepped, it will be 'War!' inveterate war; war, whatever the Ministry may be."

From the 'Morning Chronicle,' August 5.

We alluded yesterday to the unanimity of feeling in the City in support of Lord Palmerston's policy as regards the Eastern question, and expressed our belief that although the commercial interests would be prominently affected by a rupture with France, the British merchants cordially approved of the policy pursued by her Majesty's government. We have seen no cause to modify what we stated. At the same time, there is a general and ardent wish expressed that the difference may be amicably adjusted.

The commerce and trade of both countries would be seriously injured by hostilities, and the English manufacturers would be serious losers by such an event. We have no desire to conceal that fact, nor the general desire which pervades the trading interests to preserve peace. But France seems inclined to put too much faith in these considerations, and we wish to undeceive her; for she is quite mistaken in supposing that they will induce British merchants to oppose the policy of the government. Besides, the French cabinet will find that the trade of France would suffer more deeply than that of England should friendly intercourse be suspended between the two countries. The imports to England from France are certainly more than double the value of our exports to that country. On looking at the tables in Maculloch's Dictionary, we find the official value of the imports to this country from France in the year 1834, stated at £2,808,256, and the exports to France of British and Irish produce and manufactures at £1,280,667; while of the 11,340,000 francs gross value of wine exported from France, nearly 4,000,000 francs was imported to England. The silks of Lyons and the wines and brandies of Bourdeaux would no longer find vent in the London market, while we should only lose a mart for part of our cotton twists and Irish linens. Such would be the immediate result of hostilities in the staple articles of trade. It is unnecessary to follow out the question as regards its effects upon our shipping interests, because we are supposing a state of things which we trust will never come to pass; but, if it should unfortunately happen our shipping interest would of course, if not efficiently protected by our ships of war, suffer from capture, yet the French mercantile marine, a far less important, but certainly an improving interest, would be literally destroyed by our numerous cruisers.

Neither Louis Philippe nor Thiers can be blind to these truths, and they must also be aware that while the value of our silk exports have been rapidly increasing of late years, that of the French exports of the same article has been diminishing. Within the last five years, too, our native schools for designs have improved, and the quality of the article of British manufacture is considerably elevated—so much so, that the British manufactured silks of middling qualities are admitted to be equal to those of the French, who only now excel us in the rich and highest priced fabric, although in the taste and style of their patterns we must probably still acknowledge their superiority. Our progress, however, in the art has been rapid of late years, and we are more independent of them in that respect than at any former period of our history. It is not so with France. The Americans are not able to buy from her as formerly, and, in fact, the French were never less able to want our custom than they are at present. It is right that these points should be brought under notice, and we should also keep in view that if, contrary to all reason and common sense, they will force on a quarrel in support of Mehemet Ali the immense sums of money spent annually in French soil by English absentees must find circulation through other channels.

Extract from a letter in "The Times," dated Paris 1st August.

"That vast anxiety prevails in Paris respecting war there is no doubt. The newspaper scribes in ministerial pay are afraid that they cannot sufficiently bedaub M. Thiers beforehand with all the tinsel or embroidery of a "most conquering statesman," and labour, consequently, to beget an occasion for the display of his talent in the art of war, or of manifesto composition. The *Juste Milieu* men, superseded in office by the "Liberals" and M. Thiers, are desirous that the danger of war should become imminent, knowing right well that his Ministry will not endure for five minutes if the King receives that impression.

"The *Gazette* and the *Quotidienne* pray hard and fast for a war, which must bring Henry V. to Paris. The *Capitole* shouts for war, believing that "the Empire" will rise out of renewed hostilities. The *National* counts upon the establishment of the Republic on the ruins of the throne of July, which said throne, they think in their souls, could not sustain itself were the nation once more in arms. The *Commerce*, for one or other of these reasons, would hurry the country into war, which a gentleman of the name of Sarrans junior, of whose wisdom I had no very high opinion until he showed the depth of perdition to which the present government of Great Britain is hurrying that once happy kingdom, contends to-day in that paper is a just and safe thing.

"Thus the whole Paris press is for war, and great is the panic among all the French who have anything to lose; and yet, I repeat, nothing will convince the English in Paris that their throats, the term of their pleasures, or their personal liberty, are menaced! My reason would tell me they are right, for I know that King Louis Philippe is determined that there shall be no war, and he is not a man to be diverted from a purpose, even an unimportant one; but accident might produce events that would render a general war unavoidable, and then would really come the moment for my "taking up my pen for the last time."

Advertisements.

BRITISH HOTEL,

No. 87, Calle de la Paz,

SECOND STREET FROM THE MOLE.

JOHN JEFFERIES, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above-mentioned Hotel, and trusts that from his long experience in managing public and private entertainments, he shall receive that patronage which he will make every effort to merit. The British Hotel contains furnished apartments at once spacious, airy, and possessed of every domestic comfort.—Dinners provided for large and small parties. Soups, steaks, chops, &c., on the shortest notice, and wines, spirits, &c., of the best quality.

This establishment, has the advantage of a lofty azotea, which commands a view of the Port and the River. s19 4t

NOTICE.

THE Persons who have taken from the Commercial Room 'Blackwood's Magazine' for July last and other numbers of that work, are requested to return them.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH PACKET Newspaper for 1830 and 1831 complete. Also various numbers of that paper from the years 1829 to 1839. Apply at No. 22, Calle de Cuyo. o3 3t

ATKINSON,

TAILOR,

Calle de la Chacabuco, No. 102.

EMBRACES the present opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the countenance he has already received since his arrival in Buenos Ayres, and trusts by an assiduous attention to business to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

N. B. Orders for military and naval uniforms executed on the shortest notice. o24 3t

TO LET.

IN the Altos de Puerreydon, the corner of Calle de la Paz and Calle de la Piedad, 5 well furnished rooms. The situation is at once agreeable and convenient, commanding from the azotea of the premises an uninterrupted view of the River.

For particulars apply at said Altos.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 29th of October, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Alcmene, 30 guns, Captain Lecointe, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Ange-René-Armand De Mackau.
Corvette Licorne, 24 guns.
Brig Dassas, 20 guns.
Brig Boulonnaise, 4 guns, Joseph Polydore Eugene Jules Rolland de Chabert, Lieut. Commanding.
Brig Cygne, 22 guns.
Brig Cuirassier, 18 guns.
Steamer Styx, 6 guns, Edouard De Champeaux Laboulaye, Lieut. Commanding.

BRITISH. Ship Stag, 46 guns, Captain William Preston, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan, C. B.
Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones.
Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.
Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

AMERICAN. Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Goodwin Ridgely.

BRAZILIAN. Brigantine Argos, 10 guns, Captain Manoel Francisco da Costa Pereira.
Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 24.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 25.—Wind E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 26.—Wind E. strong. Rain last night and to day.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French war steamer Tonnerre, 5 guns, Augustin Dutertre, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo with French passengers.

October 27.—Wind W. Rain last night.

Arrived, French corvette Licorne, 24 guns, from Montevideo.

Sailed, French brig of war Cassard, 20 guns, Captain Jourdan, for Montevideo.

October 28.—Wind W.

Arrived, H. B. M's ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie, from Rio Janeiro 17th inst., arrived at Montevideo 26th, sailed thence same day.

French war steamer Styx, 6 guns, Edouard De Champeaux Laboulaye, Lieut. Commanding, from Montevideo.

October 29.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Cuirassier, 18 guns, for Montevideo.

October 30.—Wind S.S.E. Rain in the morning.

Arrived, French war steamer Tonnerre, 5 guns, Augustin Dutertre, Lieut. Commanding, bearing at her mizen the flag of Rear-Admiral Jean Henry Joseph Dupotet, from Montevideo 29th inst.

Sailed, (at 1 a. m.) H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señores Carlos Maria Huergo and José Sabino Correa.

We are unable this week to give a list of the passengers for Montevideo.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

13th inst., H. B. M's brigantine Fawn, hence 25th ult., Montevideo 29th do.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

August 11th, H. B. M's packet Pigeon, from Rio Janeiro 31st May, Bahia 14th June, Pernambuco 22nd do., with the mail forwarded hence 23rd April, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

24th inst. A launch and a whale boat cruised to the N. last night and returned to the outer roads this morning. A launch was cruising all day to the E.

25th. Two whale boats came in from the S. The blockading vessels displayed lights at night.

26th. The war steamer Tonnerre, sailed for Montevideo with French passengers. The brig Cygne which had been at anchor off Point Quilmes since 12th inst. came to the outer roads. The brig Dassas took her place off said Point. A small French schooner of war arrived from the N.

27th. The French corvette Licorne came in from Montevideo, and the brig Cassard sailed for that port. The small schooner of war sailed to the N.

28th. The war steamer Styx came in from Montevideo, and two of the blockaders whale boats and a balandra from the N.

29th. The French brig of war Cuirassier sailed for Montevideo. The French schooner of war Josephine got under way and took in tow the barge in which was Admiral Mackau returning to his ship from the Boulonnaise, the tide being strong and the wind ahead. The Admiral, &c., went on board the schooner.

30th. The war steamer Tonnerre, came in from Montevideo with Admiral Dupotet on board.

This day (31st inst.) completes the 949th and last day of the blockade, and thus concludes our diary of blockade affairs.—Therefore like *Prospero*—"We'll break our staff" and throw it far away.

A communication in the Gaceta of Tuesday last, gives an account of a *funcion* at the *Capilla de Nuestra Señora del Rosario*, "dedicated to the memory of the Illustrious *Heroina de la Confederacion Argentina Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas*, in commemoration of the 5th October 1820, and of the 11th of the same month of 1833."

On the 18th inst. at 7 in the morning, Col. Fabian Rosas and a number of individuals, proceeded to the private residence of the Governor and conveyed thence amidst great acclamation the portrait of H. E. The streets through which the party passed were decorated with flags. Roses and other flowers were scattered on the portrait from various houses. At the Barraca-bridge it was given in charge to four ladies, who placed it in the *sala* of Col. Fabian Rosas's house, which was decorated for the occasion. It was then taken to the Church, where High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated. It was afterwards conducted through a street formed of olive branches and triumphal arches to the banquet room, where toasts analogous to the occasion were given and orations delivered.—Amongst the orators were Generals Mancilla, Guido, Soler, Vidal, Heredia and Paz, Colonel Barcena, Major Cuesta, Señores Benites, Torres, Lorenzo, Eustaquio, Garrigós, Miralles, Ferreira and Larroza. The *Cielito*, &c., were danced in the afternoon under the shade of trees in a garden, and horse racing took place. At night there was a grand ball, which did not conclude until sun-rise on the morning of the 19th.

We have been favoured with the 'London Journal of Commerce' of 15th August, by which we learn that the British Parliament was prorogued on the 11th of that month, by Queen Victoria in person, the King and Queen of the Belgians being present on the occasion. The speech from the throne is short and contains nothing of great moment.

It seems that Prince Louis Napoleon has been engaged in an attempt to create a Revolution in France, which however failed and the Prince was arrested. The only notice of the affair in the journal above-mentioned is as follows—

"As soon as the *emeute* at Boulogne was fairly over, Louis Philippe and M. Thiers left the Chateau d'Eu for Paris, where a council was held on Sunday evening, and it was resolved to send Louis Napoleon for trial before the Chamber of Peers, instead of an ordinary tribunal. The Chamber has accordingly been summoned for September. The *Journal des Debats* justifies the course on the ground that the jury would not have convicted the Prince, while the *Constitutionnel* condemns. Hence a difference of opinion between tho King and his Minister is inferred, and the supremacy of the former in council. There is now no doubt that the object of the Prince was, after having secured Boulogne, to have seized the person of the King at Eu. Before the Prince left that place for the fortress of Ham, popular sympathy for his position displayed itself, and he was supplied with every delicacy by the ladies of Boulogne."

The following are extracts from said journal.

The past week has in Paris been one of speculation more than of action, so far as respects the Eastern question and the peace of Europe. Lord Palmerston's exposition of the negotiations that led to the causes of the convention of the four great powers has formed the text on which the journals have *discoursed*. *On the whole*, it cannot be denied that his Lordship's speech has made a favourable impression, and has somewhat modified the wrath of the more moderate journals against this country. The ministerial *Constitutionnel* trusts that peace may be preserved; the *Courrier Français* and the *Siecle* accuse Lord Palmerston of treason, and predict his downfall; the *National* is full of sound and fury, and the courtly *Journal des Debats* is as usual sensible. It remarks—"Lord Palmerston announces that Russia abandons the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi; but this treaty was never anything but a dead letter.—The union of the two maritime powers, France and England, was its annulment. A year ago Constantinople was without fleet, army, or Sultan, and menaced by Ibrahim. Then was the time for Russia to have acted upon the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, if it was not a dead letter. Lord Palmerston informs us of the declaration of the Russian government, that other powers had altogether mistaken his views on this treaty. So that we have been all along deceived. We have been wronging and calumniating Russia, while Russia, with evangelical patience, has been suffering our calumnies without refuting them. However, England is at liberty to lay aside her enmity to Russia, if she pleases. We have no right to make this enmity a condition of our alliance. We are glad to find in the English Minister's words a guarantee of peace."

The arrival of Admiral Dupotet off this port yesterday caused considerable pleasure in town. We trust soon to see him on shore.

Our journal to day presents a list of 7 British vessels of war off the port of Buenos Ayres.

Died.

On the 23rd inst., aged 7 days, HENRY, son of Mr. Henry Heyn of this city.

On the 29th, aged 18 months and 21 days, ALEXANDER, son of Mr. J. C. Zimmermann.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

AS Servants, a middle aged English woman and daughter; the former to iron and the latter to take care of children. Apply at No. 111, Calle de Venezuela, the residence of the Brazilian Minister.

FOR SALE.

AT the Cafe Catalanes, Superior Charcoal at 16 dollars the quartilla.

NOTICE.

THE Persons who have taken from the Commercial Room Blackwood's Magazine for July and August last, are earnestly requested to return them.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish				dollars each (no price)
Do. Patriot				do. do. (no price)
Plata macuquina				do. for one (no price)
Dollars, Spanish				do. each. (no price)
Do Patriot and Patacones				do. do. (no price)
Six per cent Stock	65	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	2	a	2¼	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	20	a	23	per patacon
Do. United States		a		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	48	a	50	dls.p.pesada
Do. for France	43	a	45	do.
Do. for N. America	40	a	42	do.
Do. for Spain	45	a	47	do.
Do. salted	35	a	40	do.
Do. Horse	18	a	20	do. each.
Calf skins	38	a	40	
Sheep skins, common	22	a	23	per dozen
Do. fine	26	a	27	do.
Deer skins	18	a	20	do.
Goat skins	30	a	35	do.
Nutria Skins	5½	a	6	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	90	a	100	do. per dozen
Horse hair, short	40	a	45	per arroba.
Do. mixed	45	a	48	do.
Do. long	90	a	95	do.
Wool, common, washed	15	a	18	do.
Do. picked	30	a	32	do.
Do. shorn from skins	38	a	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	a	25	do.
Tallow, pure	25	a	27	do.
Do. with grease	23	a	24	do.
Jerked Beef.	30	a	35	per quintal
Horns, mixed	250	a	350	per mil.
Do. Ox	500	a	600	do.
Salt, on board		a	*none*	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr.ct.pr.month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto $1\frac{31}{32}$ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.